

RENNES

Climax in the  
Dreyfus Trial To-day.

PARIS

More Arrests in  
the Deroulede Plot.

FOREIGN NEWS.

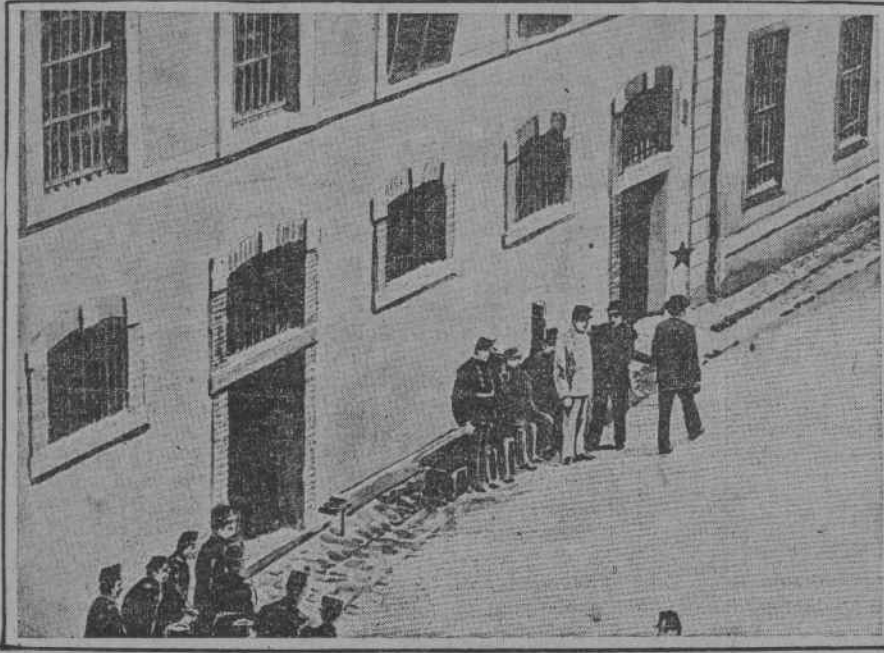
MANILA

A New York Captain  
Captures a Town.

BERLIN

Grau After a  
Great Conductor.

# DREYFUS WILL BE ACQUITTED, WRITES GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, OR THERE WILL BE CIVIL WAR.



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## INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS, TAKEN AT RENNES, BETWEEN PRISON AND COURTROOM

In each of the above pictures a star is placed above Captain Dreyfus. He is in civilian dress, and, under care of a guard, is on his way to and from the courtroom. When the guard heard the click of the camera on a neighboring roof overlooking the street and prison doors he hurriedly steered his charge toward the first door he came to. But he was too late.

By Georges Clemenceau.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)



Georges Clemenceau.

**RENNES, Aug. 13.**—The terrible week is over, the week which was to have seen overwhelming evidence of Dreyfus's guilt, to have demonstrated that all Jews are traitors, and to have established firmly militarism in France. Yet Dreyfus is undamaged by the evidence. The week, however, has revealed to horrified humanity a shockingly low state of public morality in France. Worse still, we are to-day the cynosure of all nations, and instead of showing those traits of French character which would do us honor, our generals reveal a depth of infamy compared with which the darkest age can furnish no parallel.

### Officers Work for an Oligarchy.

The nation has at enormous sacrifice built up a great army, and pays for it, yet its officers, who are paid by the people, and should therefore be the people's servants, violate every principle of justice and honor in a wild endeavor to build up an irresponsible oligarchy.

What can the world think of men who say "guilty or innocent, Dreyfus must be condemned?" And they have the hypocritical audacity to declare that the public good demands this. They even go further, and hold that the life of a "dog of a Jew" is nothing compared with the welfare of half a dozen French generals.

Mercier, Gonse, Boisdere, Pellieux, Roget and Cavaignac have staked their all upon keeping Dreyfus on Devil's Island, and for this purpose would willingly go on forever securing forgeries, suggesting suicides and winking at murders.

The quiet dignity and direct replies of Captain Dreyfus when he appeared for the

first time before the court-martial last Monday, won the admiration of all save those who saw or were instructed to see with jaundiced eyes. He did not pose. He struck no tragic attitudes. His answers were brief, his explanations clear. His whole examination was in harmony with the life of an honest and upright soldier. Here is a man whose life from the cradle to the condemnation, and the tortures of Devil's Island has been submitted to the strictest scrutiny, yet no serious sin has been found in him.

He could be canonized even with General Mercier as the Devil's advocate.

### His Pathetic Plea Is Mocked.

His pathetic repetition in court: "I am innocent, Colonel, I am innocent," would awaken pity even in hearts of stone, but the black-hearted wretches who sat in judgment on him, and air from him in exile, and put the fever-stricken patient in his simple pathos and jeer at his plaintive speech.

"I do not question the probity of the court martial, but I am not satisfied with the system of examination pursued by Jouaust. That there was soldierly roughness in his manner and lack of sympathy in his voice are of little consequence, but he proposed questions which were not only useless but absurd. What good is it to establish the fact that Dreyfus might, could, would or should have known certain things?"

### No Presumption of His Guilt.

To show that Dreyfus had the power or possibility of knowing something does not establish a presumption of guilt, except in the minds of the ignorant.

It looks as if the President of the Court-Martial was coached to examine in a certain fashion. The members of the court martial are not very intelligent. They need to be instructed. They have been fed upon such papers as La Libre Parole, L'Intransigeant, La Patrie and Le Petit Journal, Collegiate influence has not broadened them.

But I do not fear the result, for the nation is now instructed and its conscience awakened.

### The Clerico-Military Alliance.

I do not like to dwell upon the clerico-military alliance lest I should hurt the susceptibilities of your Irish readers; I will say, however, that the alliance is not a holy one,

and, while I believe Leo XIII. made a terrible mistake in not answering Mme. Dreyfus's letter, he is a staunch friend of the French Republic, and does not bless the alliance between the clergy and officials claiming to be the army.

We knew well that the secret dossier could supply no real evidence against Dreyfus. It has grown to be large enough, but it lacks in quality, for the anti-Dreyfusards, if they could find one downright and Dreyfusard document instead of the numerous forgeries, how happy they would be! Even one cannot be found. The Court of Cassation could find none. Minister Plenipotentiary Paleologue swears that the secret dossier proves nothing against Dreyfus, and he is its keeper. Bear in mind that at the time of the first trial the dossier was very small. It has now grown to such dimensions that several men can hardly carry it. What a glorious past there must have been for the forgers.

### Mercier's Idiotic Evidence.

If Mercier were spokesman for France, we ought to be looked upon as a nation of idiots. He has been telling us for years that he has overwhelming evidence of Dreyfus's guilt, yet today he repeats the venerable gossip of Esterhazy's bordereau and other silly insinuations. The pity of it is he did not have courage enough to say again: "On my honor as a soldier Dreyfus is guilty!"

Our poor people have been deluded by shouts of honor where there has been only infamy. He has not intellect enough to be a great conspirator, still he is a lost man. In his defence imbecility may yet be pleaded.

### Acquittal or a Revolution.

Casimir-Perier's difference with Dreyfus is non-essential, and will be easily explained. He is very self-contained and very silent.

The public is now so well informed that IF DREYFUS IS NOT DECLARED INNOCENT THERE WILL BE REVOLUTION.

Why should Jews be fought? In countries like America and England they are not dangerous, they merely spur activities.

**DREYFUS WILL BE ACQUITTED. IF NOT, THERE WILL BE CIVIL WAR.** No compromise can be accepted.

## GRAU WANTS MUCK TO LEAD THE BAND

Offers \$27,000 for His Services for the Coming Season.

### BERLIN.

**Aug. 13.**—Maurice Grau, the impresario of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, has made a brilliant offer to Dr. Karl Muck, court orchestra conductor and opera director at the Royal Opera House in Berlin.

For conducting the Sunday concerts and the German operas in the Metropolitan Opera House during the six months of the coming season, \$27,000 have been offered to him.

It is believed that Dr. Muck will sign a contract with Mr. Grau if he can obtain six months' leave of absence from the Kaiser.

## BULL-LION-WOLF-TIGER-BEAR FIGHT.

### PARIS.

**Aug. 13.**—In spite of protestations from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the prohibitive order just issued by the Government, the "match" arranged by Senor Mazzantini—the Spanish bull fighter, who keeps the ring at Roubaix—and Ridel, the Paris manager man and lion tamer, is to come off.

If the fight cannot take place at Roubaix, Senor Mazzantini assures his friends that another place will be found, either on the Belgian or Spanish frontier, and that he will announce the situation of the arena twenty-four hours before the battle. It is believed that the Government will close one eye to the sport.

**An Honor for Pietro Mascagni.**  
**Rome, Aug. 13.**—The young Italian composer, Pietro Mascagni, has had a signal honor paid to him by the German Emperor. The Kaiser has decided to have every year in Berlin a series of concerts, directed by the most celebrated "batons" in the world. The concerts will begin in 1900, and among those chosen for the first series is Mascagni. Each maestro will conduct two concerts, which will in reality be four, as the Emperor and his invited guests will assist at the two general rehearsals, while the concerts themselves will be public. Mascagni has also accepted the offer to direct a two months' tour of concerts in Germany in October and November next, which will be the prelude to those he intends to give in England and at the Paris Exhibition next year.

## GENERAL MERCIER CONFRONTS HIS FORMER CHIEF TO-DAY.

Both Sides Unscrupulous, but Dreyfusites Fight for Justice and Humanity.

By Mrs. Emily Crawford.

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### RENNES.

**Aug. 13.**—The battle has begun in earnest. Its political bearings are shown in the arrest of Paul Deroulede, the deputy and poet, and twenty-three of his numerous Royalist and Bonapartist allies, who have pooled with him against the republic.

As in the Boulanger conspiracy, the pool would be of little consequence but for the military caste, which has found representation in General de Negrier and some other generals having great commands. It is strange how the fight thickened around the shadowy and emaciated red-haired Jew whose uniform of an artillery captain so ill fits and betrays his figure and physiognomy.

Last Monday's sitting of the court-martial and the subsequent non-public sittings were the first skirmishing operations, but yesterday was a field day, in which the two hostile forces into which France is divided—and has been since the Revolution—set themselves in array of battle and drew the first blood. Each side stands committed to a certain course, and has burned its ships. The actual Dreyfus trial is a trial of strength.

I cannot see a possibility of its ending in a drawn game. It is now a "neck or nothing" combat, a desperate fight in which neither side will give in unless utterly routed.

**Dreyfusites Like the Sans Culottes.**  
The moral situation of the forces engaged reminds one of that of the armies of the French Revolution, and those they had to fight. The Dreyfusites have the brains, the forward impulse, the dash and the flexibility. At the same time they are raw recruits, gathered spontaneously from the four points of the compass. Hatred of the military caste, and, it may be, the secret hope of rewards, have made them homogeneous.

The Nationalists have social and other prestige, numbers and organization. Their centre is composed of the majority of Frenchmen and French women; their left wing is formed of 22,000 officers, and their right wing consists of the Church. All profess respect for legality, but only from the lips out.

One side is just as unscrupulous as the other; but the most active and less numerous side does really fight for the cause of humanity, justice and truth. The Dreyfusites have, at any rate, won belated rights, and they are sure of the friendly neutrality of the Government.

Their adversaries can no longer make use

## GERMANY DENOUNCES MERCIER AS A LIAR.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

**B**ERLIN, Aug. 13.—The statements made by General Mercier before the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes yesterday regarding the imminence of war between Germany and France in 1894 are branded as lies in the Foreign Office here. All the diplomats who were in active service at that time indignantly deny the ex-War Minister's insinuations.

Count von Buelow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lieutenant-General von Gossler, Minister of War, made the following official declaration for the Journal to-day: General Mercier's statements are a gross fabric of falsehoods. The incident between Casimir-Perier and Count von Muenster did not cause strained relations between Germany and France. The German Government at no time thought of the possibility of war with France on account of the Dreyfus affair.

It had been warned during the afternoon that the situation was very grave. Count von Muenster handed an order from his sovereign to ask for his passports if his demands were not conceded. I was prepared to give the order for mobilization. You see, we were within an ace of war. It was only at 12:30 that M. Casimir-Perier notified me that Count von Muenster had accepted the insertion of a somewhat vague note declaring the Ambassador was not involved.

**Enormous Sum Subscribed.**  
Doubtless the Dreyfusites are supplied with Jewish funds, without accepting M. de Frey's estimate of \$9,000,000 francs. The sums subscribed by English and German Jews must be enormous; but like wealthy gentiles, rich Jews are fond of the pomp and vanities of life, the titles of aristocratic society. Many of them are already frightened at the onward pace of the Dreyfusites.

General Mercier's deposition was inaudible, unless to the judges and shorthand reporters. It fell flat, his voice and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery. They are easy, flowing statements, plausibility and the art of lulled suspicion. As the deposition shows Mercier to be a flautist of the highest order. He never loses his way in the most intricate variations, and keeps in view the motif, namely, that Dreyfus is a cool, calculating, well-informed traitor.

The immediate issue of the fight is the freedom of Dreyfus; but yesterday's incidents and episodes are the beginning of a struggle of far-reaching consequence. One must give the Nationalists credit for

having, from the very beginning, foreseen the razor's edge to which they, in many things, showed blindness. They accepted the madman Queney de Beaurepaire as their spokesman. But they had a keen instinct for the ultimate trend of the revisionist movement.

Dreyfus is generally unfortunate in the use of the pen. He lacks artistic sensibilities, and cannot dissociate himself from his ego to enter into the feelings of others. One sees this harsh egotism in his correspondence with his wife. It was never more unfortunate than in the letter complaining that M. Casimir-Perier did not keep a promise to him. It expressed the contempt with which he treated a fellow officer accused of treason.

Casimir-Perier has a habit of thinking

of the late Jacques Saint Cere, of the Figaro, who was condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment for blackmailing the late millionaire Max Lebandy. She came to Paris as a pictorial artist, as the story goes, and exhibited in the Salon. There was such a lady, but I should be sorry to declare her the favorite of the German Emperor and the temptress of Dreyfus. What the officers say about her may be another lie, which should be nailed to the counter. Military credulity is boundless.

## DREYFUS INTENDED TO SLAP MERCIER.

But the Latter Abstained from Giving the Provocation That Had Been Expected.

**Rennes, Aug. 13.**—To-morrow's session of the Dreyfus court-martial is awaited with the greatest anxiety and expectation, in view of the confrontation of Mercier by Casimir-Perier, when the former will virtually be in the prisoner's dock. A dramatic scene is inevitable.

It is understood that even a more thrilling incident than that which ended yesterday's session was expected by the counsel of Dreyfus, and would have occurred but for General Mercier's prudence. Dreyfus intended and had actually declared his determination to slap Mercier's face before the whole court, if he brought up the story of the relations of Dreyfus

Paris Still Greatly Excited Over the Arrests of the Followers of Deroulede.

**MANILA, Aug. 13.**—3:10 P. M. —A reconnaissance yesterday by troops of General Samuel B. M. Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, north-east of the San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo.

The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry.

The Americans approached San Mateo in three columns. Major Cronin, with fifteen men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, advanced from Novaliches, five miles west of San Mateo. Captain Rivers, with a hundred men of the Fourth Cavalry, and Captain Parker, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth New York Volunteer Regiment, with 280 men of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry, approached in two columns from the south.

Major Cronin experienced many difficulties, arising from the condition of the country, and failed to effect a junction with Captain Rivers west of San Mateo, as had been planned.

Captain Rivers, advancing, took an outpost of the enemy two miles southwest of San Mateo. He then encountered strong resistance along the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions. Having failed to connect with Major Cronin, and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Captain Rivers withdrew, covering his withdrawal by heavy volley firing. He lost a sergeant, killed.

Captain Parker, on advancing, found the Filipinos after forty minutes' fighting, and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he entered without serious resistance about half-past one in the afternoon. Major Cronin entered the town about half-past four. The Americans still occupy the place.

Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.

This is the first action in which Colonel Burt's colored troops participated. They behaved well.

**Schooner Sinks, Five Drown.**  
**London, Aug. 13.**—The French schooner Paubot was sunk in collision to-day off Lowestoft by the steamer Hercules and five persons were drowned. The steamer rescued the remainder of the crew.

**Where to Find Bargains.**  
Only the Journal prints all the advertisements of the auctioneers. A few appear in the other New York papers now and then.

## NEW YORK MAN TAKES A TOWN.

Captain Francis Parker, Formerly of the Twelfth, Captures San Mateo.

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